

irritating qualities, comparative harmlessness, and cheapness must be considered as well as efficiency. And considered from all these stand-points, the author believes that either a 2 per cent. lysoform alcohol solution or a 2 per cent. sublatin alcohol solution should have the preference.

In conclusion, the author advocates the use of rubber gloves, as these can be made absolutely sterile, whereas the hands cannot be sterilized.

JAMES EDDY BLAKE.

LEITFADEN DER KRIEGS-CHIRURGISCHEN OPERATIONS U. VERBANDSTECHNIK. VON DR. HERMAN FISCHER, Ord. Professor der Chirurgie; Geh. Medizinalrath. Zweite Auflage, mit 55 Abbildungen in Text. Berlin, 1905. Verlag von August Hirschwald. N. W. Unter den Linden, 68.

This second edition owes its appearance within four years after the first edition to a desire of the author to have it conform to the field of sanitary ordinances of the War Department, and embody a condensed account of the action of modern projectiles.

The experiences of the late Boer war gleaned from literature have materially contributed to many changes in all the chapters.

The field sanitary division comprises a first-aid station (Truppen Verbandplatz) where the severest emergencies, temporary hæmostasis, tracheotomy in threatened asphyxia, severe pain, syncope, and shock are treated. All major operations, probing of wounds or extraction of any foreign bodies that do not readily present themselves, are interdicted, and all bandaging of wounds is reserved for the second station, the haupt Verbandplatz. This station is equipped with materials for dressing the wounds, apparatus, and the means of transportation, medicines, stimulants, and tents.

This station is subdivided into three sub-stations,—the reception station, where the diagnosis, entry, and distribution of patients are effected; the dressing station, where lesser wounds are

permanently bandaged and severe cases assigned to definite collecting stations, and operating stations, where permanent hæmorrhage is performed, primary amputations of great necessity carried out, and tracheotomy, urethrotomy, and extraction of foreign bodies of emergency are executed in tents.

All operations requiring great time and application are referred to the third station, the field (lazareth) hospital, which must be in proximity to the haupt Verbandplatz and in suitable buildings, churches and schools being debarred. No internal diseases are admitted to the field hospital. This is precisely the difficult point.

A fourth station is the Reserve Hospital, which comprises the municipal hospitals of a community or such specially constructed in the community.

For wounds inflicted by the high velocity of the modern rifle, the first-aid package, containing sublimated gauze, is relied upon. For incised wounds due to sabre-cuts, suture and iodoform gauze dressing and drainage are endorsed.

Aside from this special information, the remainder of the book is devoted to a description of specific operations, the methods of which in nowise differ from the description enjoined in the performance of similar operations in civil practice.

MARTIN W. WARE.

MALFORMATIONS OF THE GENITAL ORGANS OF WOMEN. By CH. DEBIENE, Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Faculty at Lille. With 85 illustrations. Translated by J. HENRY C. SIMES, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases in the Philadelphia Polyclinic. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Sons & Co., 1905.

This monograph is a very easily readable and simple narrative of congenital anomalous conditions of the female sexual organs.

The first half of the booklet is descriptive of the anatomy of